

Yesterday's Report.

(Herald's Special.)

Washington, June 4.—There was no forward movement last night, as information was received by Gen. Scott late in the evening, that several thousand rebels were at Canetville, ten miles from Alexandria.—The result was that each of our regiments on Virginia side was notified to be prepared for night attack. Preparations are going on in several commissary departments for six, eight, and ten days rations, for many of our troops, indicating forward movements. Intelligence reached Fortress Monroe yesterday that a scouting party of Col. Allen's Troy regiment had been taken prisoners by a body of 500 rebels near Hampton on the previous day; but Gen. Butler doubted the report from the fact that the country in that direction had been thoroughly reconnoitered, and no such force of rebels could be discovered. The General immediately ordered Col. Drury's Zouaves to pursue the rebels and recapture the party if they had been taken.

Slaves continued arriving in considerable numbers at Gen. Butler's Camp, and are put to work on the trenches. They are said to comprehend the position of affairs very clearly, and report their masters are very much alarmed and are flying from their homes every day.

The steamer Freeborn will receive an armament of rifled cannon. She is expected to return to Aquia Creek on Friday.

Immense quantities of provisions have been and are now being shipped from Louisville on the L. & N. R. R. to the insurrectionary States. The present Collector at Louisville, a secessionist, refused to obey the orders of the Treasury Department, prohibiting the shipment of provisions South. A new Collector has been appointed who will enforce the prohibition. He will enter upon his duties in a few days.

The Government has been advised of the openly avowed purpose of a large armed force of Tennesseans to make a rush for Louisville, the moment an attempt is made to enforce the embargo there—stir up, if possible, an insurrection along the line and take possession of the Nashville road. The Tennesseans expect, and would doubtless obtain, a strong support from Kentucky precipitators and their open abettor Gov. Magoffin.

It is to guard against this that the Government contemplates ordering the Kentucky Brigade to Nashville, to co-operate with the Union men of Louisville and the State at large in resisting the intended invasion of Tennesseans; but it appears that a very strong prejudice exists in Kentucky against the Brigade.

A large number of its members hail from Ohio, and the so-called Kentuckians are mostly from the border towns and counties, as only a small portion of these are natives of the State. The secessionists have been in the habit of representing the whole brigade as consisting of bogus Kentuckians. This is unjust, but there is enough truth in it as to give a coloring to a great deal of scandal and apprehension. Any other federal troops, indeed, would be more acceptable to the Union men of Kentucky. This being understood at the War Department, the Kentucky Brigade will be ordered here, and a Home Guard like that at St. Louis will be organized and armed at Louisville. This wise determination will remove much difficulty and apprehension.

(World's Dispatch.)

Washington, May 14.—It is said that portion of Maryland lying along the river between Indian Head and Piney Point is tenanted with rabid secessionists, who are constantly sending supplies to the rebels in Virginia. One thousand men will be dis-

patched to prevent any communication with the enemy. A field battery will be sent to this point and one of the river flotilla will be stationed there. It is also contemplated to occupy White House point. The channel there is very narrow and if the rebels should get possession there, it would cost valuable lives to retake. It commands the entire channel for several miles.

(77th's Dispatch.)

Washington June 4.—It is not confirmed that the rebels had advanced from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg. It may have sprung from the presence of the line of disunion pickets from Fairfax C. H., and Leesburg.

Marshall Kane, at Baltimore, is bad as Merriman, against whom there are strong proofs of treason. He is still at large, and boasts that Government is afraid to arrest him. His friends threaten to rise if he is touched.

Reports received in Richmond recently, from the rebels at Manassas Junction boast that their position is now impregnable.—They anticipated orders to march upon Alexandria.

Washington, June 4.—Count Guerrouski was to-day designated to a confidential position near the Secretary of State.

Boston, June 5.—Samuel Appleton, a well known citizen, died to-day.

Halifax, June 5.—An explosion occurred in the Allison mines, killing 3 men and 16 horses. It will not, however, affect the supply of coal.

Legion of Union.

Says the Washington Star:

It has been determined by the Government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the Army or Navy of the United States in defense of the Union, a Diploma, on parchment or fine parchment paper. The design of the emblemmat is by Lutz, and is a beautiful artistic achievement. Underneath is to be the following certificate:

WASHINGTON, 186..

..... has been enrolled as a in the forces of the United States, for the defense of the Constitution and maintenance of the Union.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY THE PRESIDENT:—

..... Secretary of State.
..... Secretary of the Treasury.
..... Secretary of War.
..... Secretary of the Navy.
..... Secretary of the Interior.
..... Postmaster General.
..... Attorney General.

How the Zouaves Live.

A Washington letter says:

The Zouaves seem to be ubiquitous. They are everywhere. You can't go anywhere without meeting them.—not a nook or a corner they have not explored. They spread themselves like ants all over the surface of the land, and are the very terror of the rebels. By dint of perseverance and economy they live well, and they have a provoking way of getting things, it is said. They fish, they dig oysters, they catch crabs, they get new milk, they have spring chickens for breakfast, lamb and peas for dinner, and they have strawberries and cream for desert. And yet I do not know that any one complains of excesses.—They certainly are the most peaceable and quiet of men, and withal general favorites. They are the standing and moving sensation, with a jolly, devil-may-care pretense. I understand that it is their opinion that Old Point is a capital watering place.

One of the Six Hundred.

Says the Detroit Tribune:—

C. H. O. Rearden, one of the "Six Hundred" who rode through that solid phalanx of Russians, at Balakava, and sabred the artillery men at their guns, has now sailed in the Coldwater Light Artillery corps. The above corps left for Cincinnati at six o'clock this morning via Toledo, and the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. —Cleveland Plain Dealer 20th.

The capture of John B. Washington, at Fairfax Court-House, was a pleasant affair. As an infantry Captain of the Rebel force, he was prominent in the resistance to our cavalry, until a trooper rode up, caught him by the hair, lifted him bodily upon the pommel of his saddle, and, holding him in this position, charged twice through the town. Capt. Washington complained bitterly, but after having been lectured by Gen. Scott, he concluded to take the oath of allegiance, and was released. He is now with his family in this city.

Capt. Washington is a son of the late Col. Jno. A. Washington, who was lost overboard from the San Francisco.

Important from Paris.—Feeling in Favor of the American Government

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writes by the last steamer:

On Sunday last the Emperor repeated to Mr. Faulkner (on the occasion of the latter's formal interview) the language I have already given you several times, as that which His Majesty habitually utters on the question of the contest between the North and the South. He assured Mr. Faulkner that he was watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude; that he should be deeply pained to see a disruption of the Union; that he felt as much interest in the progress and prosperity of the American people almost as if they were a part of his own people, and terminated by making an offer of his services in any way they might be made useful to bring about a reunion and an avoidance of bloodshed. M. Thovvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, went further, and assured Mr. Sandford that not only did he approve of the course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, but that he would be glad if he could be in some way useful in aiding to put down the rebellion. So, too, the Prince Murat, a member of the Imperial family, begged to know of Mr. Sandford if there was not some way in which the French Government might aid in putting down the rebellion.

Position of the Ohio Troops.

It is generally understood that the Second and Third Regiments are near Washington, and that there are eleven regiments, numbered from three to thirteen, U. S. troops, at Camp Dennison. The Fourteenth, Colonel Stedman, is near Grafton; the Fifteenth, Col. Andrews, between Wheeling and Grafton; the 16th, Col. Irvine, at Grafton; the 17th, Col. Connell, at Camp Anderson, Lancaster; 18th, Col. Stanley, at Camp Union, Parkersburg; the 19th, Col. Bently; 8 companies at Camp Goddard, Zanesville, 2 at Camp Jefferson, Bellair; the 20th, Col. Morton, at Zanesville; the 21st, Col. Norton, at Galapolis; the 22d, Col. Gilmore, at Athens.

Fairfax Court House Fight.

The following account of the sharp contest at Fairfax Court House is from the Washington Star:

Company B. of the 2d Cavalry, consisting of 41 privates, and Lieut. Tompkins, and 2d Lieut. Gordon, and three of the 5th N. Y. Regiment, Quartermaster Fearing, Assistant Quartermaster Cary and Adj. Frank, were reconnoitering within three hundred yards of Fairfax Court House by the Winchester Road, when they were fired on by two of a picket guard. One of them they took prisoner and the other escaped, though fired at. The dragoons then charged the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union Hotel, formerly kept by Jas. Jackson, who murdered Ellsworth.

The man firing on them was instantly shot down. The dragoons then charged through the principal streets of the village, and were fired upon from many houses, and by platoons from behind fences. Having passed the end of the village, they wheel about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two considerable detachments of rebels with a field piece. Turning again, they cut a third detachment in the rear and left the village, bringing with them five prisoners, and killing throughout the engagement, twenty-seven rebels. Two of the dragoons were killed and two are missing. Assistant Quartermaster Cary, of the N. Y. Fifth Regiment, was wounded in the foot. Lieut. Tompkins had two war horses shot under him, and the last in falling on his leg injured it slightly.